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# CRUX OF TREATY IN TERRITORIAL PART

Successful If It Approximately Solves Problems, Says London 'Times.'

LEAGUE MUST DO REST

Estimates That Terms Transfer 160,000 Square Miles and 3,500,000 Souls.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

Coppright, 1919; all rights reserved. von, June 3 (Tuesday) .- The Times to-day in commenting on the Austrian peace terms, says:

"In the main, as was to be expected, the draft of the treaty presented to Germany's ally closely resembles that handed to Germany. The territorial clauses have been rendered far more complicated by the extensive transfers, said to amount to 160,000 square miles and 3,500,000 of souls, rendered necessary by the rise of new States.

This breaking up of the great empire inhabited by some dozen different races has confronted the Peacs Conference with one of its most arduous tasks. They have not yet solved it altogether and until they have published the exact terms of their decisions discussion might be injudicious. There is no part which

framed closely upon German precedents.
"When the terms have been presented we shall see how the Austrians and Hungarlans take them. Will they imitate their late allies and indulge in clamor and in vain protest or will they follow the example of the French after defeat and manfully make the best of their po

# PROFIT SHARING IS ISSUE IN FORD SUIT

Dr. Marquis Explains It Is Not Part of Wages but in Nature of Gratuity.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. MOUNT CLEMENS, June 2.—The Rev. r. S. S. Marquis, personal companion Dr. S. S. Marquis, personal companion of Henry Ford on his peace ship trip and since January, 1916, head of the educa-tional department of the Ford Motor Company, was the principal witness at to-day's session of the million dollar libel suit of Mr. Ford against the Chicago

han the average wage for similar unlional 2815 cents an hour, he said, was cated itself. M. Clemenceau alone remained standing, and with scarcely an instant's pause the type purposes, including paying of the debts, bank deposits, payments on nomes. Lars which were eagerly strained to hear from M. Clemenceau some striking to the future.

Dr. Marquis defined the term "profit and anything which looked to hear from M. Clemenceau some striking phrases on the origin of the war or Austria's suilt and punishment were discussed.

Basil Manley Sees Nation Facing

The witness said: "We have one man who looks after orippled children found in employees families. He sees that they have surgical care. Another looks after employees with peculiar nervous diseases, epileptics and insane persons. We draw no line at physical disability employment.
"In 1916," he said, "we had 1.500 em-

ployees crippled in various degrees, from the less of a finger to the less of three limbs, and 3,000 to 5,000 who were as-signed to special light jobs on account number now is about 9,000 in

During the cross-examination conducted by Weymouth Kirkland for the defence. Dr. Marquis admitted that he could not recall a single individual case where he told men who enlisted for borning where he told men who enlisted for borning the cross-examination conducted by Weymouth Kirkland for the M. Clemenceau spoke in easy converge to Bolshevik unless it is driven to that course by the goading of the selfish and unenlightened capitalists and capitalists and capitalists and capitalists. could not recall a single individual case where he told men who enlisted for border duty that their families would be assisted and their jobs would be held open for them. He also testified that he did not consider the conditions in June, 1916, as zerious emergency cases. Neither did he do anything to encourage the employees to enlist for border duty.

The actual wage paid by the Ford company in 1914, 1915 and 1916 was \$2.72 per day, not sufficient, declared the witness for a laborer to live on.

E. F. Clemett testified that of the

F. F. Clemett testified that of the shty-nine Ford employees who went to the Mexican border it was learned in the fourse of a month that only fourteen left dependents who required outside assistance. Charitable associations, witness said, were told not to aid Ford em-ployees, but to turn their names into the educational department, as it was the settled policy of the company to care for its own people.

MAY NOT WAIT FOR TREATY.

Wilson Will Come Home Earlier if Germans Reject It.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Ben. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Paris, June 2.—President Wilson's date of embarking for home is likely to be determined by developments of this week, which certainly should reveal whether the German negotiations are to

be protracted.

If the Germans refuse to sign, as now appears likely unless changes are made in the treaty, the President would have to go home without the German treaty, but he may succeed in getting the Austrian pact, in which the League of Nations' covenant is incorporated.

Closing for the season. . June 28 to Sept. 15.

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographér-of-Men.

# TREATY FREES ALL **SLAVIC NATIONS**

Continued from First Page.

submit written suggestions for modifications. This fifteen days, of course, will not apply to those parts of the treaty which have not yet been sub-

The setting of to-day's meeting was historic one; yet it lacked in many espects the dignity of the meeting at Versailles, when the Germans heard their fate. To begin with, the meeting started late. St. Germain is twentywo miles from Paris by a roundabout road. President Wilson was delayed by a punctured tire and only arrived nearly a half hour late by commandeering an army car which passed ils own while repairs were being made on the roadside

### Met in Historic Spot.

St. Germain was built in the twelfth century. It was burned by the Black Prince in 1346 and rebuilt shortly after-ward as a stronghold. It housed Mary Queen of Scots, James II. of England. Catherino de Medici and Diane de Poitiers. And its musty stone walls are to-day even more gruesome with the relics of prehistoric man and the imple-ments of the stone age which decorate its rooms used for an anthropological

For miles its stone towers could be een by the delegates, who drove thither to-day by a roundabout course to avoid the direct road, which is hardly better than it was when the castle was built. Arriving they found a guard of honor of dismounted cavalry before the draw-

is less likefy to satisfy everybody than that which relates to these problems of territory and of nationality.

If the treaty affords even an approximate solution it will have done all that can reasonably be hoped. Time and the machinery of the League of Nations must be trusted for minor adjustments in the future. The naval provisions follow the lines of the German treaty.

"Austria-Hungary will have to make good every ton of allied shipping which it destroyed. The military terms will be framed so as to forbid the Austro-Hunsarian army from being a menace to any of Austria-Hungary's neighbors. The new frontiers are not fully settled, but Austria must bind herself to accept them as fixed by the Ailles.

"They reached the conference chamber by two narrow stone staircases.

There they found a rectangle of red covered tables, recalling the gruesome joke of one of the Austrians upon his arrival trait is needed but the headsmen and the block to complete the dismemberment of Austria. At the head of the rectangle sat Premier Clemenceau, as the presiding officer of the Peace Conference. At sither hand sat the allied delegates, while the Austrians and the delegates were tables for secretaries and interpreters and behind the Austrian interpreters there were a few members interpreters there were a few members

"The proportion of the pre-war debt to be assumed by the new States is to be determined by the reparation committee, but they are to be exempted, it seems, from liability for the war debit.

"The economic clauses again are formed clauses, unon Carran proceedings of the French interpreter when rend-remed clausely unon Carran proceedings." ing M. Clemenceau's speech into Ger-man sent gasps among the persons crowded into the too small room which tended to mar the dignity of the occasion. Though the session lasted only 52 minutes most of that time was re-quired for the triple translation of the

### President Wilson Appears.

The Japanese and Chinese delegates were survers the first to arrive. They were closely followed by M. Clemenceau, who came early to see that all arrangements were in order. The others filed in rapidly several minutes before noon, and the property of the proceedings. Had they known that it was intended to give the all the Plenipotentiaries were in their places except President Wilson and Col. House. Anxious glances were cast at the empty chairs of these leading Plent-potentiaries as the minutes passed be-yond the hour set for the ceremony. Finally an official was sent to the telephone to learn if anything had happened. The President appeared at 12:12 and took his seat after a brief colloquy with M. Clemenceau and word was im-mediately sent to the headquarters of the Austrians.

They entered one by one ten minutes later through a door at the rear of the hall. The head usher of the Foreign wearing his eliver chain, an-

### Clemenceau Gives Terms.

plan was instituted. Dr. Marquis said, the minimum regular wage of 34 cents an hour was about 15 per cent, higher than the average wage for similar than the average wage to the control of the control colleagues to their places. The entire assemblage, which had risen upon the entry of the Austrians, seated itself

Dr. Marquis defined the term "profit sharing." which he said was not in any way regarded as a wage. A man may be the best in the employ of the company, but if not living with or supporting his finilly he does not benefit by the ingretate or "gratuity." he explained.

The witness said: "We have one man who looks after orippied children found in employees families. He sees that in employees families. He sees that writing within fifteen days.

Phrases on the origin of the war or Austrias guilt and punishment were disappointed. The Tiger refrained from any political allusion in his short speech. He merely outlined the procedure of the negotiations and explained that only parts of the treaty was ready. He asked that any replies or observations to such parts of the treaty as were laid to-day malley, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, in an address here

before the Austrians be submitted in writing within fitteen days.

Premier Clemenceau's brief remarks were confined to explaining the time limit for the reply and the method of further negotiations and proceedings.

"Messicurs les Plenipotentiaries of the Austrian remubile." M. Clemenceau be-Austrian republic." M. Clemenceau be-gan, "the allied and associated Powers have charged me to remit to you the draft of the treaty which has been de-liberated among us. It is not the entire draft, for I shall have reserves to make.

but it constitutes at least the principal parts, on which you can forthwith de-liberate."

M. Clemenceau spoke in easy conver-

given in Italian, as well as German and English.
The French official who attempted the German rendition opened by addressing "the delegates of the republic of German-Austria." He was immediately stopped, and the diplomatic blunder in the apparent recognition of the Germanic attributes of the new rapublic corrected. The translator was recognition of the germanic attributes of the new rapublic corrected. rected. The translator was now so nervous that presently he was caught telling the Austrians that their replies must be verbal, instead of written,

Dr. Renner rose to reply at the end of the translation, but M. Clemenceau waved him to his seat to permit M. Dutasta, secretary of the conference, to place before him the text of the skeleton draft of the treaty. The Austrian dele-gate then rose and read his speech. He caused considerable surprise by choosing French as the medium for his remarks

"Our State rests in your hands," said Dr. Renner, "and we hope before the conscience of the world that the Allies will not abuse this power."

Dr. Renner made appeal to the prinirmistice was asked and granted, and alluded to the present sufferings of Austria. It was only thanks to the gen-erosity of the Hoover Commission that the life of the Austrian population had been saved, he said.

Dr. Render asked for a peace of right and justice and for assistance to tide over Austria's trouble. He said he would examine the terms of the Allies loyally and do his best to work out a peace on

uch a basis. The new republic of Austria was free rom the old unfortunate traditions of the Hapsburg monarchy, Dr. Renner said. He declared that Austria desired to take her modest part in the work of the League of Nations.

The Chancellor said commissions had been formed in Vienna to regulate the division of the public property o monarchy among the new States. one to explain to you here this status Austria and its States of the old m archy," he added.

### Renner's Answer Pleases.

M. Clemencead and Marshal Foch, the atter sitting with the French delegaof the language. As Dr. Renner pro-ceeded with his discourse, revealing a tone of moderation and absence of recrimination or boasting, the strain which reasoned appreciation of the Austrian

the end without any attempt at oratori-cal embellishment, though speaking with

The English translator rose as the Austrian finished, and furnished the version to which President Wilson, Secre tary Lansing and Henry White detended closely. The attention of the assembly wavered as the proceedings passed into This version was listened to only by the Italian delegates, many of the other representatives indulging in a subdued discussion of the Austrian plent

potentiary's thesis.

Almost before those assembled real ized the Italian translator reached the two speeches into German, English and Italian.

end of his labors. M. Clemenceau was on his feet and put a quick question—
"Any remarks?—then the session is

ner's speech into Italian. They said that Dr. Renner spoke in French to simplify the proceedings. Had they known that it was intended to give the Italian version, they would have in-sisted upon their prerogative of speak-ing in German.

Dr. Renner went out of his way to

praise the generous relief work under-taken by the Allies. The tone of his speech evidently made a most favorable impression on the assembled pleni-potentiaries. President Wilson listened with the closest attention, resting his

with the ciceest attention, reading his chin on his hand.

The delegates of Poland, Czecho-Slovaki and Jugo-Slavia alone evinced discontent at those parts of the speech in which the Austrian chief by implication attempted to assign to them a proportionate share of reparations.

It was evident, however, that Dr. Renner had been carefully studying the proceedings of the interallied conference and he adopted his utterances to the sit-

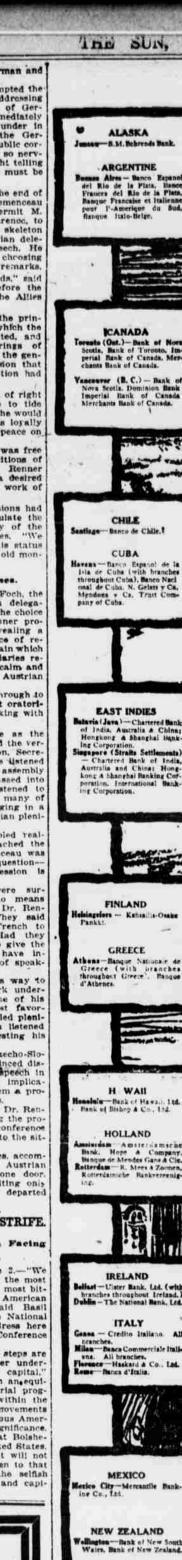
uation.
Dr. Renner and his colleagues, accompanied by the secretaries and Austrian correspondents. filed out of one door. The Associated delegates, waiting only

ter industrial unrest and the most ofter industrial controversy the American nation has ever known," said Basil Manley, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, in an address here to-night before the National Conference on Social Service.

"Unless affective and radical stems are:

"Unless effective and radical stens are taken to bring about a better under standing between labor and capital." he continued, "and to establish aneequi table basis for orderly industrial prognext year strikes and mass movements of labor beside which all previous American strikes will pale into insignificance

"I am making no threat that Bolshe vism is about to sweep the United States. The American labor movement will not go Bolehevik unless it is driven to that



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